

Arguments End In Hearing on Miners' Wages

Questions of 60 Per Cent Pay Raise and 30-Hour Week Submitted to Strike Commission for Decision

Five Days for Briefs

Attorney for Operators Says What Men Need Is "Greater Disposition to Work"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—With concluding arguments presented before the coal strike settlement commission today by spokesmen for the operators and mine workers in the central competitive field, the fate of the reiterated demands of the workers for a 60 per cent increase in wages and a thirty-hour week was submitted to the final decision of the commission. Each side, however, was granted permission to present within five days a written brief discussing the opposing evidence.

Summing up the position of the operators, Ralph Crews, attorney, told the commission that from all the evidence submitted "it was apparent that what the miners needed to improve their condition was not an increased wage scale, but a greater disposition to work when the opportunity to work is given them."

Work Only 85 Per Cent of Time

Throughout their presentation of evidence the union representatives, Mr. Crews declared, have audaciously sought to lead in averages. They have refrained, he said, "from presenting a single case to show the potential earnings open to the industrious miner." Statistics of the Federal Bureau of Labor, he declared, show that in October bituminous miners throughout the country worked on an average of only 85 per cent of the operating time of the mines, and that this was the "fundamental" sufficient reason for the commission to consider. Miners could increase their earnings by 25 per cent, he estimated, if they worked whenever they might.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, challenged the accuracy of the operators' figures on miners' earnings, though declaring at the same time that even if accepted, a single case to show the potential earnings open to the industrious miner, he estimated, if they worked whenever they might.

Green Wants 30-Hour Week

Operators' figures showing that in 1919 the average monthly earnings of miners in the northern Illinois district were \$83.64, against a potential earning of \$99, were characterized by Mr. Lewis as "pathetic." Such a level of pay, he declared, "is not enough to supply animal needs alone, without regard to comforts."

A final plea on behalf of the operators that the commission provide means to compel individual miners and unions to abide by their working contracts with operators, with the same obligation resting upon the operator, was voiced by Philip Hanna, secretary of the Indiana Coal Operators' Association.

William Green, secretary of the union, arguing in support of a thirty-hour week, declared the granting of such a demand not only was an "economic possibility" but that it probably would cause an actual increase in production over the present eight-hour day. It would guarantee to the miner, he estimated, 296 days of work in the year, whereas for the last seven years he has averaged only 290 days.

Buffalo Sends Republican Lawyer to State Senate

Parton Swift Selected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Resignation of Ross Graves

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Parton Swift, Republican, was elected State Senator from the Forty-eighth District today in a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ross Graves, the Buffalo City Council. The vote was: Swift, 5,700; Jesse Oppenheimer (Democrat), 5,380; Ralph E. Horne (Socialist), 216.

Less than 25 per cent of the total vote of the district was cast today. The Socialist vote was about normal. At the regular election in 1918 the Socialist candidate polled 3,500 votes. Mr. Parton Swift, the successful candidate, is a lawyer. He served in the army during the war, going to France as a first lieutenant of artillery in the Seventy-sixth Division, and winning promotion to the rank of major.

Pershing Report Pleases

Confirms Fact Germany Was Near Success, Reventlow Says

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Count von Reventlow, chief editorial writer of the "Tageszeitung," designates General Pershing's report as "inestimable" for the purpose of judging the situation in the spring and summer of 1918. He hopes it will be translated and circulated in Germany.

The pan-German editor asserts that Pershing's report of the military situation proves that German great headquarters did not deceive the German people, and that the report further confirms the fact that Germany was on the eve of a military success. It came the "inner collapse" of a great portion of the German troops. He adds that Pershing's report proves that American aid would have been of no use if the German front had remained intact.

Gravestones Await Ship

Work of Exhuming Bodies of U. S. Dead to Begin Soon

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A special contingent of forty army grave-diggers arrived at Brest Saturday, awaiting the arrival of the transport with 17,000 coffins to begin the exhumation of the bodies of American soldiers, the return of which have been requested by their families.

It is expected that work will begin in about ten days or two weeks. Each coffin will be draped with the American flag. There will be no ceremonies in France.

German Band Scorns Allies

Refuses to Participate in Welcome to Troops at Tondern

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The German band at Tondern, Schleswig-Holstein, refused to participate in the ceremonies of welcome to the Inter-Allied troops when they arrived there in connection with the condition of the peace treaty regarding the plebiscite.

The Germans were offered their pay in Danish money, which would have represented a handsome increase over the depreciated German currency, but they declined to accept.

Negroes Told to Prepare For "Bloodiest of Wars"

Attention of Department of Justice Called to Inflammatory Articles by Marcus Garvey

Prediction of a coming "bloodiest of all conflicts," in which the negro will not fight on the side of the white man, is contained in an article by Marcus Garvey, editor of "The Negro World," in the issue of that publication dated January 17, 1920. The attention of the Department of Justice has been called to the article, which is headed in four-column lines:

"All negroes should pull together for a strong and united race."

The bloodiest of wars is yet to come, the world over should prepare themselves."

Garvey in his article, which is dated "Montreal, Canada, January 8," appeals for race solidarity, and speaks of the "coming of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to be held here next August. He then writes:

"Our convention of August will inspire us with the new cry of 'Liberty or Death.' We must prepare ourselves from now on for the bloodiest of conflicts."

As a race we have decided already that we have fought the last battle for the white man. We shall now prepare to answer the call of Mother Africa when she demands of us our wealth, our strength and genius to deliver her from the hands of the white man."

"So long as white men are going to rule and brutalize black men, just so long must we continue to prepare for the greatest war in the history of the human race."

Small Milk Dealers See Ruin in Price Battle

Impossible to Sell for 16 Cents and Continue Business, a Brooklyn Man Asserts

H. S. Chardavoyne, a milk distributor, of 400 Court Street, Brooklyn, declared yesterday that some of the smaller firms would be strangled by the price battle between the two largest companies. He declared that his firm, together with some of the other smaller distributors, gave a greater amount of butter fat in milk than the larger companies, and in this way managed to hold some of their business.

He will sell Grade B milk for 17 cents this month and Grade A for 18 cents. Mr. Chardavoyne said, "We could not sell at a lower figure and stay in business. The fight between the larger firms, we had hoped, would result in the extinction of the smaller competitors."

W. A. Evans, of the Evans Milk Company, Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, declared that he would meet the Borden and Procter & Gamble prices of 16 cents for Grade B milk and 18 for Grade A. He declared that the future of his business was darker than ever had been, but that he found it necessary to cut two cents a quart from the February schedules to retain his customers. At the Empire State Dairy Company, 2840 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, it was said that Grade B milk would be sold for 17 cents and Grade A for 18.

The Levy Dairy Company, Nineteenth Street and Avenue B, it was announced, would not modify its price schedule, but would continue to sell Grade B bottled milk to grocers at 15 cents, to be sold by them to consumers at 16 cents.

House Talks 'Lobby Bug' That Thrives on Poison

Pest Immune to Specific Will Be Attacked Under Powers of Maintenance Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—"Lobby bugs" invaded the austere pages of the Congressional Record today while the House turned aside from debate on the deficiency appropriation bill to discuss their ravages and take a few laughs on the side.

"They have ruined a large supply of stationery which I recently got and which is charged against my stationery account," complained Representative Barbour, Republican, of California, while the House rocked with mirth, "they even have eaten the covers off my books."

I have had the superintendent of the office building squirt a solution supposed to be bug juice three or four times around my office, and when he got through they seemed to be more numerous than when he started."

Representative Tamm, Republican, of Illinois, declared that perhaps if there were anything "in it" in the House office building restaurant "the gentlemen's books would not be disturbed by roaches."

The House debated the "bugs" until assured that the "maintenance fund" provided in the bill would supply a war chest for counter-attacks upon the enemy.

Maternity Centers Cut Infant Mortality Rate

Report Shows One Death in Ninety-nine, Instead of One in Thirty-six

The death rate of babies has been reduced from one in every thirty-six to one in every ninety-nine, of those who came under the care of the Maternity Center Association, according to the annual report of that organization delivered yesterday by Dr. Louis B. Leake, its president, at the home of Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, 69 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Dr. Leake is chairman of the committee on records of the association. "Four hundred and ninety-five babies were born alive under the care of the Maternity Center," he said, "and of only five died before they were a month old. This makes a rate of one for every ninety-nine births. The rate for the United States at large is one death in every thirty-six babies."

"Of the 495 babies only one mother died. The average for the nation is one death of mothers is one death in every 200."

Do not these figures prove the value of prenatal care? More women die in the United States from causes incident to childbirth than from any other cause except tuberculosis. A large percentage of these deaths is preventable."

Mrs. John S. Rogers, retiring president, told in detail of the work of the association. On December 31 it had 1,000 mothers under its care and supported eleven clinics and nineteen nurses who visited mothers in their homes.

Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of Joseph H. Choate, was elected president for the coming year, with the following other officers: Vice-president, Miss Mary L. Davidson; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden; assistant treasurer, Stephen G. Williams; secretary, Miss Anne Stevens.

Newman Sale Realizes \$2,939

The sale of drawings by American, British, Dutch, Flemish, French, German and Spanish masters, comprising the collection of V. Winthrop Newman, was completed last night at the Anderson Galleries. A total of \$2,939 was realized on the art works.

Girl Testifies Solomon Spat On U.S. Flag

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fection of the sentiment among the voters on this subject."

Miss Chivers, who testified in a voice that hardly hid her heated fifteen-year-old anger, except when she occasionally raised it, was admitted to be the most damaging witness produced by the prosecution to date.

Girl Shouts Reply

She is not yet sixteen years of age, is slight of build and has light blond hair. She is the daughter of a family to which she was subjected on one occasion, when Seymour Steadman, counsel for the Socialists, asked why she had taken the letter to Speaker Sweet, she replied, her blue eyes flashing:

"Because I think it was the duty of any American to take the stand against any one who has committed treason against his country."

The little witness, who had up to this time been speaking in a voice little above a whisper, fairly shouted this answer at Mr. Steadman.

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Shipping Board Sells 2 Former German Liners

The Mercury, 10,350 Tons, Goes to C. C. A. Fitch, and the Pequot to the Wymans Company for \$1,335,000

Hines Asks Concessions

General Wants Ships to Fly U.S. Flag and Be Returned in National Emergency

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Coincident with the explanation of Brigadier General Hines, chief of the Army Transport Service, to the Senate Commerce Committee of the War Department's attitude toward the sale of former German passenger liners, the shipping board today announced the sale of the Mercury, one of the thirty former German ships for which the board recently received bids. The Mercury, however, is not one of the vessels against the sale of which the War Department has protested.

The Mercury, a vessel of 10,350 dead-weight tons, the board announced, was sold to Charles C. A. Fitch, of the American International Bureau of Supplies of New York. The purchase price was not made public.

Bids for the twenty-nine other former German passenger ships still are being considered by the board, and Chairman Payne said tonight that it was unlikely that any decision would be reached for a day or two. In the mean time it is expected that an agreement will be reached with the War Department in the matter of the disposal of such vessels as the department has included in its transport reserve.

The Pequot Sold

The board also announced the sale of the Pequot, an 8,000-ton cargo vessel, formerly German owned, to the Wymans Steamship Company for \$1,335,000.

General Hines, explaining the position taken by the War Department that the former German boats should be operated permanently under the American flag and that their purchasers should bind themselves to turn over the ships to the government in a national emergency, told the committee that the army was holding millions of dollars' worth of equipment to replace as transports should the need arise.

Discussing with Chairman Jones of the committee the disposition to be made of the army terminals acquired at Hoboken, Newport News, Va., and other ports during the war at a cost of \$12,000,000, General Hines said this

was a matter of which Secretary Baker had taken personal cognizance, but outside of the transfer of a single pier to the Panama Railroad Company no action had been taken.

Chairman Jones remarked that while the army was retaining its Hoboken pier, the shipping board vessels were paying from \$250 to \$400 a day for berthing privileges. This led to the observation by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, Oregon, that "whenever any department of the government gets hold of a given activity it takes an act of Providence to get them out of it."

General Hines in reply declared that much of the Hoboken space had been required for storage, adding that at one time the army, returning from Europe had 200,000 lost pieces of baggage stored there.

Major General William M. Black, former chief of army engineers and now engineer for the Shipping Board, who was another witness, sharply criticized port conditions at New York and the utterly rotten, unsanitary state of our railroad rates, which by making one part of the country pay the transportation expense of another has brought about this congestion.

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